MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Debate on the Kansas Question in the Senate.

IMPORTANT TEST VOTE IN SECRET SESSION

Renator Douglas Read out of the Democratic Party by the Southern Senators.

Another Effort for a Branch Mint in New York.

DESPATCHES FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION, &c.,

Interesting from the National Capital.

IMPORTANT DEBATE AND TEST VOTE ON THE EANSAS QUESTION IN SECRET SESSION OF THE SENATE—
GEN. BENVER CONFIRMED—CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN SENATORS—DOUGLAS READ OUT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE OPTICERS OF THE SENATE—NEWS FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION—THE NEW YORK DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP—PROCEEDINGS OF THE NAVAL COURTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1867.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1867. executive session for the purpose of confirming the nomi-nation of Gen. Denver as Secretary for the Territory was followed by Seward, Hale, Trumbull and Dolittle: while on the democratic side the action of the administra tion was sustained by Slidell, Mason, Benjamin, Big-ler and others. After an animated debate of two republicans all voting against and the democrats for coned the administration. Douglas carried but one demo cratic Senator with him—namely, Broderick, of California.

This is the first test vote, and so considered sustained

A caucus of Southern Senators (thirteen in number). pursue in reference to Senator Douglas. I understand they denounced his course, and unanimously read him out of

use of the "Toombs bill" in reference to Kansas, would party impregnable North and South. He thinks the Leoton constitution will be rejected here whether pre-

A caucus of democratic Senators will be held to-morrow for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Senators as to ction of a printer to the Senate, and also in con-

Nothing of interest occurred in the House. About two whether Congress needed a chaplain. It was warmly contended by some that they were past praying for. They rtunity to save them if possible.

Col. Richardson was confirmed as Governor of Nebraska.

The telegraph made me say that Col. Richardson had

Attorney for New York city to Judge Sutherland. He has written a letter to the President declining it. It now hangs between Messrs. Sedgwick and Hoffman. Maclay gave notice to-day that he would at a future

day ask leave to introduce a bill for the establishment of

The Secretary of War received a telegraph despatch this evening from headquarters at New York, contradicting the statement that an engagement had taken place between the Mormons and the United States troops. The Mormons had stolen some cattle and horses. The troops were going into winter quarters at Henry's fork, about all well. This is the intelligence brought by the special messenger despatched by Col. Johnston, and the des natches are dated " South Pass. October 18."

to London, and it is determined that Sir William Gore Ouseley will not leave for Central America until he learns structed to prevent the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer

telegraph to morrow from Mexico. He considers the restoration of Santa Anna by no means improbable. The public departments are remarkably quiet since dis

posing of the annual reports.

In Navai Court No. 1 to-day Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bland were examined for the defence in the case of Lieut Porter. In Court No. 2 the case of Commander Johnson was continued, and Captain Stribling, Commander De Camp and Lieutenant Stanley were examined on the part of the government. In Court No. 3, in the case of Commander Glynn, Lieut. E. G. Parrot testified for the govern

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1857. Nebraska was to-day confirmed by the Senate. This ap-pointment implies that his position on the subject of

General Denver's appointment as Secretary of State of lansas was confirmed by 29 democratic votes to 19 reans against it. Mr. Douglas was absent. General Denver has been telegraphed to at Boonville.

is stated on high authority that should be now move in the direction of Kansas this result would immediately

was removed on the ground that he did not use sufficient vigilance to prevent the escape of General Walker and

Hon. Nathan Clifford's appointment to supply the vacancy in the Supreme Court bench has not yet been definitely acted upon by the Senate.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

which lies over, directing the Joint Committee on Printing to inquire and report whether any new provisions of law are necessary to secure the faithful performance on the part of Congress of the existing contracts, which provide

THE ADMIRSION OF KANRAS. Mr. Dovolas, (opp.) or Iil., gave notice of his intention

Mr. Douglas, (opp.) of III., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill at an early day to enable the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. FOOTE, (opp.) of Vt., gave notice of a bill making grants of land to actual sottlers.

The Sente then went into Executive session, and upon the doors being opened adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1867.

The SPRAKER appointed Messrs. Smith of Vx., Grow, Taylor of New York, Nichols, Smith of Jennessee, Morse and Dowdell, the committee authorized to be appointed the subject of the public printing, and rep ... such reforms as they may deem advisable.

was authorized to appoint the standing committees, and in order to afford him an opportunity to do so, when the

THE NEW HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. WARRES, (adm.) of Ark., a committee was ordered to be appointed to report when the new half

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

ilver to the Senate his annual message, in writing, with the accompanying documents.

The Secretary read the message.

Mr. Douglas—I offer the following:—
Ordered, That the usual number of copies of the Message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the Message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the Senate.

Before I yield the floor, I desire simply to state that I have listened to the Message with great pleasure, and concur cordially in much the greater part of it, and in most of the views expressed; but in regard to one topic—that of Kansas—I totally dissent from all that portion of the Message which may fairly be construed as approving of the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention. At an early period I shall avail myself of an opportunity to state my reasons for this dissent, and also to vindicate the right of the people of the Territory of Kansas to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own, way according to the organic act.

Mr. Strakt—I do not propose to say anything on the subject of this last proposition; but I deem it my duty to say a word in concurrence with what has been said by the Senator from Illinois. The principal topics of the President's message have been treated in a manner which not only meets my entire approbation, but I think I may safely add, in as able a manner as was within the power of any man. In respect to that portion of the message relating to the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, if I could agree with the President in his reasonings, in so far as he seeks to show that the principles of the organic act of that Territory have been semplied with, I might agree with his conclusions; but believing that the principles of the organic act have been violated by the action of the Territory be left as that act declared they should be—"perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way"—unless there shall be some future light which will show me that the action of the convention in thei

emphatically concur in these views. I cannot agree with my friend from Illinois as to the construction he has given to the rights of the people of Fkansas. Nor can I see that any right of theirs under the organic act, or that their liberty to any of PKansas. Nor can I see that any right of theirs under the organic act, or that their liberty to any extent, is to be impaired by the dectrines of the message. Of course it would be unbecoming to go into the details of the argument at present. I do not intend to do so. I simply rose for the purpose of declaring that when we shall have beard the extended remarks of the Senator from Illinois, with all deference to his admitted intelligence and ability on this subject, I shall make the best reply I can, unless he convinces me that the President is mistaken as to the facts and theory of this case, of which I have no apprehension.

apprehension.

Mr. Brown—I think that a discussion of this question now is altogether premature. Intimations are thrown out first on one side and then on the other, which I think, in the present aspect of the subject, can lead to no good result; and that we may all sleep to night to the message before we undertake to discuss it, I move that the Senate

solt; and that we may all sleep to-night on the message before we undertake to discuss it, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Several Senarous—Oh, no. Withdraw the motion. Mr. Halz—Mr. President, I have nothing to say on the particular branch of the motion under consideration; but I wish to address a word or two to the general question. Perhaps I owe an apology to the Senate for saying a word, because the question that has arisen seems to be a sort of family matter, in which an outsider ought not to interfere. If it were not that Laupposed there was some responsibility attached to all of us here I should not say a word. When I address myself to this subject I am not at all embarrassed by having to say that I approve of any part of the message, or that I was one of the friends of the Kansse-Nebraska act, and am very desirous to see the principles of that act carrying them out preity fairly. I do not mean to say that he is carrying out the intention that existed in the heart of the patriotic gentleman who lieve the President is carrying them out preity fairly. I do not mean to say that he is carrying out the intention that existed in the heart of the patriotic gentleman who framed it and brought it in here; but as a matter of public policy, and as a matter of the politics of the country, I believe that the act has been pretty fairly carried out ever since it was adopted, and that it is proposed to be so carried ont onw. But there is a single assertion made by the President of the United States in his message, upon which I wish to make an issue—not an issue of veracity, of course—but of history, and of fair construction of language. As I understand his message from the burried reading I have given it, the President labors very hard to explain away some little inadvertencies which he may have committed in deference to this principle of popular sovereignty in his instructions. After having done thus, he goes on to argue that on the whole it has been carried out, and at last come to the conclusion that—

out that he penned those lines in Governor Walker's instructions. After having done this, he goes on to argue that on the whole it has been carried out, and at last comes to the conclusion that—

In the schedule providing for the transition from a Territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution with or without slavery.

Now, sir, I deny this entirely; and when I deny it I do so in the manuer I have stated. I make no question of veracity with any one, but I base the denial upon the construction of words, the meaning of language. I have read a paper which purports to be the constitution and the schedule, and I take it for granted, until the contrary appears, that it is a true copy. Instead of "it at constitution and schedule submitting to the people" accuss the question whether the "ill have a continuous with or without slavery, if suit to the definite and include a true to the definite and include a true difference between the definite and include a true to the definite submitted; because, if I have read the constitution submitted; because, if I have read the constitution submitted; because, if I have read the constitution submitted; because of I have read the constitution is to be stricken out, but the schedule remains, which nakes slavery perpetual, and gives a monepoly to those who own slaves now in the Territory, keeping off outsiders, and thus enhancing their price. The people of Kansas go to the pole, the President says, to vote upon what he been "fairly and explicitly" submitted to them. Suppose they vote for the constitution without slavery. What then? They only got the latter claus of slavery the article in the constitution tolerating slaver, yes attricken out, but the schedule, which goes into detail, which makes it binding, which the people of Kansas were to have, but I believe that he has indicated that he does not think so. Now, I wish to tell you what the President says. He declares that

The friends and su The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kaneae act, when strugging on a recent occasion to sustain its wise

provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject.

That struggle, that great struggle of which the President speaks, occurred at the time when he was a candidate for the presidency of the United States. He says that on that occasion "everywhere throughout the Union," the friends of that bill—he means those who supported James Buchanan—

That stronger, has great arregate of which the Prosition of the presenting of the United States. It may be a second to the present of the Prosition of the Pros garded as a subject on which we can congratulate the people of the country that the disposition of the administration is pacific at the same time that it is firm and national; and I am happy to be able to add, for myself, the expression of great satisfaction with the course which the administration indicates, in regard especially to the subject of our relations with Great Britain and the States on this continent, involving Central America; I have felt mortified and humilitated to learn—after the pains which had been taken, and the concessions which had been made, by the President and Senate of the United States —that the just and liberal treaty offered them at the last session has been rejected. There is another disturbance, perhaps more seriously painful and more immediately dangerous than any to which I have alluded, and that is the troubles in the Territory of Utah. On that subject I bege it may be understood that the opinion of the American Congress is substantially unanimous, and that the world may be assured that the government of the United States will not suffer its mame to be tarnished, its power to be insulted, the lives of its citizens to be destroyed by an enemy, intrenched although he be in the Rocky Mourtains, under the forms of the constitution of a Territory of the United States. I do not immediately commit myself to the project of increasing the army by the addition of four regiments; but I do say that every measure which shall be proposed, and be best calcutated to establish peace and order in that Territory, shall have my most cheerful support. I beg leave to suggest to that portion of the Senate who may constitute hereafter a Committee on Military Affairs, and may have charge of this subject, whether it will not be worth their while to consider whether the Pacific coast will not furnish the proper scene for the enistment of men, and for the despate of soldiers to quelithis rebellion, and whether the operations necessary cannot be more advantageously instituted in California than on this side

aver that there is no jurist in the land who could not demonstrate, as a question of law, that the federal government was bound to respect it under the existing law—imean the Kansas-Nebrasks act. That act gave to those people the whole political power, without any reservation, submitting it only in its exercise to the constitution of the United States. If we are now to criticise what they have done, provided they pursued the forms of their own laws—and I presume they did—far less if we are to abrogate it, we cannot do so unless we take back all that we have done, repeat the state of pupiling the control of the con

tive to Kassas. I suggest, therefore, that we make simply an order to print the ordinary number of the President's message and the documents relating to Kansas. The rest of it we can look after when we have a committee and printer.

Mr. Dotolas—I accept the amendment.

Mr. Dotolas—I accept the amendment the whole argument of the President in regard to Kansas is based. I believe it right and proper to combat error upon all ofemions, and the meet it at the threshold. The President, in treating upon this Kansas question, speaks of the convention which met at Lecompton, and framed a constitution, as if it were a legitimate convention. The honorable Senator from Virginia has just spoken of it as a legitimate convention. Now, sir, I deay it to to that that Convention possessed any authority whatever, and I do not place my denial on the ground that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas are accepted in the first that the Legislature had no authority to act upon any subject; but, conceding that it was the legitimate Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, properly coavened under the organic act, I dony that it had any authority whatever to initiate a Convention to form a constitution for the people of Kansas and destroy the Territorial government. The Gongress of the United States, at its last session, refused repeatedly to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State constitution. Bill after bill was presented to give authority to the people of kansas to form a constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union; but all failed. Such an act was passed in regard to Minnesota, and such has been the usual course in reg

cause it had been called by virtue of an act of the Legisla ture. Mr. Buchanan said, certainly not. It never could have been contended that this act of the Legislature had viltated the subsequent proceedings of the Convention. Although it was not necessary to give them validity, yet it would not destroy them. It could neither make the case better nor worse.

it was not necessary to give them validity, yet it would not destroy them. It could neither make the case better nor worse.

That was the opinion of Mr. Buchanan in regard to the authority of a Territorial Legislature possessing all the powers under the organic act which the Kannas Territorial Legislature possessed all the powers under the organic act which the Kannas Territorial Legislature possessed to call a convention to form a constitution. Now, sir, I undertake to say that this Lecoraption Cenvestion was not a legitimate convention, that it possessed to call the supervised by its President, are void; that every act which it has attempted to establish over the people of Kansas, without their subsequent ratification, is, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, a muripation submit their proceedings to the action of the people and the people endorse them, that might give them validity; but without such endorsement they can have no binding force, because they do not emanste from a legitimate source. There is one other point in regard to this Kansas matter to which I desire to allude. The President speaks of the automission of the slavery question to the people of Kansas in the manner in which it is submitted—but imperfectly at the most—as a fair carrying out of the principle of the Kansa-Nebraska bill. Unt thill has been held up before the country as establishing the great principle of self-government; as establishing the principle for which our fathers fought to secure our independence—the principle of allowing the propel or regulate their, own domestic institutions in their ewn way; and what floes it amount to, according to Mr. Buchanan? It amounts simply to giving the free white people of Kansas a right to determine the condition of a cw negroes hereafter to be brought into the State—and sothing more. The condition of those now there cannot be teuched. To this has the great principle of self-gov.

ernment now come, according to the recognized exponent of the party which imaggrated the Kansas act! The free people of Kansas have no right, under the Lecompton constitution, to determine on the organic law under which they shall live. They have no right to determine the institutions for the government of white men—not at all. They cannot determine what sort of a Legislature they shall have, of how many members it shall consist, what the qualifications for membership shall be. They cannot pass on the right of suffrage. They cannot determine as to the creation of banks, other corporations, and a thousand other things which are put into the constitutions by the people in all our States, for the government of free white men; but they may determine what shall be the condition of a few negroes, hereafter to be introduced; and that is the great principle of popular sovereignty—according to the message! I shall have occasion, at some future time, to speak more at length in regard to this document. My only object in rising now was to meet the assumption—not founded, as I conceive, in correct law—that the convention which assembled under the authority of the Territorial Legislature was a legitimate convention. It was not as good a convention as the one which met at Topeka, because that convention did emanate from a portion of the people at least, whereas the Lecompton Convention emanated, as I insist, from a set of usurpers.

Mr. Brown—An hour and a half since I moved an adjournment, because I then saw, and stated, that we were about to be hurried prematurely into a discussion of the merits of this message. A document of so much importance needs, I think—so far as I myself am concerned I know—to be deeply studied before Senators can express opinions, and any say throughout the Union, and I may say throughout the world. There seems to me, sir, to be an eagerness to enter upon this discussion; an anxiety to find fault with the one side and to appland on the other, but more especially, it seems to find fault with the mess

renew my motion to adjourn; and I will not withdraw it at the instance of any Senator.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

Abstract of the Second Day's Debate.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1857.

The pending resolution on the printing of the President's message was then called up by

Mr. Douglas, who proceeded, in an eloquent and cogent argument, to discuss so much of that document as relates to the Territory of Kansas. He commenced by expressing his satisfaction to find that, in intimating on the preceding day some dissent from this part of the message, he had so greatly exaggerated the real grounds of difference between himself and the President. A critical and careful perusal of the paper sufficed to show that the President had not approved the course of the Lecompton Convention, and had not recommended the adoption of its work by Congress. Not only had he (the President) intimated his disappointment at the decision of the Convention, but had still more expressly marked his disappobation of its policy by citing with terms of approval the stipulations of the Minnesota act, passed by the last Congress, and in which it was provided that the constitution formed by the Convention of that Territory should be submitted to the people. The President, by expressing the hope that this stipulation might hereafter be inserted in all similar acts, and by adding that he "had taken it for granted" that the Kansas Convention would conform its action to this example, must be considered to have amounced his views of the principle that should govern the present case in terms not to be mistaken, though undoubtedly he left it to be inferred that if Congress should agree to adopt the work of the Convention he would interpose no objections. This was as it should be. The constitution conferred on Congress the power to admit new States, and the President, therefore, acted wisely in leaving the pounding question in the hands of these to whom it belonged. By abstaining from any recommendation in the premises he had clearly sh

Kansas Nebraska act was under discussion in Congress Mr. Buchanan was representing with great ability and usefulness the interests and bonor of his country at a foreign Court, and therefore could not be expected to have closely scanned the arguments of its supporters. What was the main consideration urged by its friends in Congress? It was that the people should be left free to decide for themselves the question of slavery, as they were already free to decide all questions relating to the judiciary, common schools, banks, finance, taxation, &c. It was urged that if the people are allowed to determine the laws that regulate the relations between husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, they should also be left to determine whether they will recognise or not the relation of master and slave. And hence the Missouri restriction was repealed as infringing the sovereign right of the neople with reference to the question of slavery, and with the view of establishing by such repeal a general and uniform principle, which should equally apply to slavery and all other topics of domestic concern, and not to one such topic either more or less than another. Upon this understanding of the Kansas-Nebraska act the last Presidential contest was waged by the democratic party and the victory won. The principle was too, dear and too vital to be either ignored or frittered away, and the error of the President in this regard was radical, fundamental, and subversive of the party platform on which he was elected.

From this statement of the case it necessarily followed that the same reasoning employed by the President to vindicate the propriety of referring the slavery question to popular decision should be held equally applicable to all other "domestic institutions."

Nor did it suffice to say that the Kansas Convention had never been recognized by Congress, which, in distinctly refusing to pass an enabling act for that purpose, had rather withheld its assent from the assembling of any convention in Kansas. Nor did the o

the Lecompton constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas it would be competent to accept the pending project.

It was generally understood by the people of Kansas, both those who voted for the delegates to the Lecompton Convention and those who did not, that the constitution was to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Such too was the understanding of the people throughout the whole country, as derived from the President's instructions to Governor Walker, the inaugural address of that functionary, and other official papers. Upon this understanding Governor Ransom, the democratic candidate for Congressional delegate from Kansas, can vassed the Territory previous to the last October election. The pledges and promises thus made have not been satisfied by the Convention. The Convention provides that the constitution shall be submitted, it is true, but in such a way as to render it rather a mockery than a practical exemplification of popular sovereignty. The people may vote for the constitution, but not against it; and the reason assigned by some is defence of such a denial is found in the alleged fact that a majority of the people of Kansas were bent on voting the project down without regard to its merits. Into the probable motives which might thus actuate such a majority it is not the business of Presidents nor Senates to enter. The majority has a right to enforce its will, reasonable or unreasonable as it may appear to others.

But it is said that the Convention lass fairly and explicitly

himself regretting the decision many the Convention in the matter of submitting the constitution, he could not overlook the practical advantages that might accrue from accepting their work in its present shape. This would calm a dangerous agitation, and it seemed to him the dictate of patriotic duty to put the best rather than the worst construction upon the Convention and its doings. It should be remembered that the circumstances of Kansas were peculiar. On this point he spoke from personal observation. He had mingled with the people of that Territory, and found, on the part of many, an indisposition to recognise in any way, or to any degree, the legality of the late constitutional convention. So determined were some in their hostility to that body, and in their determination to have the Topeka constitution, that they avowed in advance their purpose to "vote down" the Lecompton project, without regard to its contents. Under such circumstances it was not wholly unnatural that the Convention should make the decision for which it is now blamed. Foreseeing that their work would not be judged on its merits, they refused to strengthen the hands of faction by submitting it at all. If this was not justifiable, it was yet not wholly inexplicable. Mr. B. thought that Congress was estopped from going behind the Convention by the democratic principle of non-intervention on the part of the federal government in the domestic affairs of the Territories; and when no practical wrong could possibly result from admitting Kansas into the Union under the pending constitution, he considered it the duty of Congress to avail itself of the opportunity now presented to give peace to tha. Territory and to the country. High and wise considerations of public policy plead in behalf of this course.

After a brief colloquy on certain points involved in the discussion, and which was participated in by Messrs. Mason, Douglass ligher and Hale, the forther consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Green, postponed until Monday next.

THE KANSAS QUESTION AND THE OHIO DELEGATION.

HOUSE OF REPUSEONTATIVES, }

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1857. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

SIE—In the Republic of Dec. 8, 1857, I observe the following.

Sir.—In the Republic of Dec. 8, 1801,
Iowing.—
"A democratic member from Ohio says that the democratic delegation from that State have unanimously voted
in caucus to oppose the Lecompton constitution."
The foregoing statement is not correct. The subject referred to has never been either canvassed or voted upon
in any meeting of the democratic members of the delegation from Ohio. Yours, respectfully,
WM. LAWRENCE.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1857.
The Position of Senator Douglas on the Kansas Question-The Present Position of Affairs—The Sectional Struggle for Supremacy in the Torritory—Who Prompts Secretary

on Kansas in the Senate, and was listened to with pain on one side, and with rapturous applause on the other. Ho ernor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, he indulged in some sarcas-tic sallies in regard to the President which were not in when warlike forces are brought in immediate contact.

Neither party may be intent upon war; but arrayed in oppo-

by us in the hour of need, whose blood was mixed with ours in the revolution, and in every successive struggle for national honor and grandeur. It was poured out freely and generously on our common battle fields. Their talents, their genus, their wealth, and their sacrifices have enriched the whole common patrimony, and we cannot in reason expect but that they will be pugnacious of their share in it.

No confederacy can subsist without mutual concessions, and they are especially becoming to the stronger party. Kansas is to be a free State—that is settled; the substance being with the North, it is scarcely a proof statesmanship to quarrel about the shadow. The poople are tired of the slavery agitation, which stands in the way of all other healthful legislation, and they have comfidence in "Old Buck's" wisdom, prudence and experience to guide the ship of State through the breakers. Mr. Buchanan has no other ambition but that of leaving his name in the history of his country, and it is too late in the day now, after nearly balf a century's faithful public service, to impugn either his motives or his character.

public service, to impugn either his motives or his character.

Those who have for a long time exclusively devoted themselves to one subject naturally believe that it engrosses the whole civilized world, while to the statesman of riper years things appear in their relative proportions, enabling him to give each its proper place and value. The Kansas question, from being a subordinate one, came very near dividing the Union into two great geographical sections. Mr. Buchanan's policy, thus far, has healed the breach, and his practical states-seashin will prevent a second fight over a nest issue.

Douglas' Phillipic Against the Administration-An Inside View of the Plots of the Cabal-The New Territory of

Arizona—Probable Resignation of Gor. Walker, dc.
In my correspondence for the Hzzam, I have described
the varying phases of political sentiment on the Kanzae
question, among those who have been recognized as leaders or chiefs of the democratic party. I have specially spoken of Judge Douglas, as he appeared to be the head and front, in connection with Gov. Walker, of the movement set on foot in opposition to the administration. When fresh from the West, and when in communion with the Walker faction in New York, the "Little Giant" was full of wrath afterwards, he became subdued somewhat under a Washington atmosphere; then, while his under a Washington atmosphere; then, while his friends were hoping most for his reputation and consistency he suddenly disappointed them by an apparently mature announcement yesterday in the Senate, after the President's message had been read, of his opposition to the administration, which was so marked as to call forth gratulatory expressions from Senators Seward and Hale; and now, to day, he has, in his speech in the Senate, disappointed both the friends and enemies of the government. His views are materially modified since yesterday, and so he confessed in the opening of his speech. The galleries and lobby of the Senate were crowded at an early hour, Many of the foreign ministers and a large auditory of ladies, among them his beautiful wife, were there to hear the terrible Demosthenic philippic which had been so ostentationally announced, "Judge Douglas was to speak against the administration," were the words bruited about everywhere. It was the tepic of conversation from the time be made the announcement yesterday till the delivery of the speech to day. Not much has been said about it since. He failed in more than one sense it was a declining speech. He had no polit—no great theme on which to dwell, his thacter were expensed in quisbles, in mere technicalities, in the miserable work of hair splitting. The Freedoct had left nothing, in reality, for him to oppose, mices be had gone over manufully to the party of Seward and Hale. Thus, then, to use the "classes language," or Terpsichorean simile of a distinguished evening cotemporary of Washington, "Judge Iouglas has opened the ball."

In regard to these apparent little wistings and termings of Mr. Douglas within the last few days, there is a remarkable by for issue history well worth noting and remembering. There is a very common, and considered vulgar expression, though foreibre, and especially applicable here, or "lying low." Judge Douglas has been equally mysticable here, or "lying low." Judge Douglas has been emembered his Cabinet.

The President in his m